FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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are for the first, and thirty cents for each
ing publication. Advertisers are request-
ate the number of insertions desired or
ll be continued till forbid, and charged
gly.
ters to the Editor must be post paid.

For Sale,

BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c.,
to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
mber 11, 1838. 10tf

HOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

E just received by the late arrivals from
the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which being purchased at the Package
will be offered at REDUCED PRICES for
ge to punctual customers on the usual time.
mber 11, 1838. 10tf

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' LARGE

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839.

GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' large
ALMANAC, just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
tteville, Sept. 6, 1838. 10tf

nds and Mills for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers
for Sale a tract of LAND, on
Richland Swamp, Robeson
County, containing upwards
O THOUSAND ACRES. The improve-
consist of a comfortable DWELLING
E, and all necessary Out Houses, a consid-
quantity of cleared Land, and a Saw and
MILL, lately rebuilt. It is deemed unne
to say any thing about the quality of this
as those wishing to purchase will doubtless
themselves in this particular. It may,
er, be confidently asserted to be as healthy
tion as can be found in this or any other
the country. During a residence of more
enty years, with a numerous family, there
er been one solitary case of Fever, except
remarkable Fall of 1827.
574 acres on Gum Swamp, on
s a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and about 70
cleared Land.
, about 6,000 acres unimproved
in several different tracts, lying in various
the County, and will be sold in lots to
rchasers.
edit of one, two, and three years will be
f desired, and terms made easy and accom-
ng.
DUNCAN McALPIN.
mber 4, 1838. 10 tf

I would also sell my interest in the Rock-
ills, (formerly Williams's.) with or without
acres of heavily timbered Land, if applica
made soon. Terms as above.
D. McA

Notice.

Subscriber having qualified as Adminis
tor to the Estate of Alexander McTurk,
d, at September Term, 1838, of the Court
ns and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland
, hereby notifies all persons indebted to
ate to make immediate settlement of the
nd those having claims against the said
to present them for payment within the
scribed by law, otherwise this notice will
ded in bar of recovery
WILLIAM BELL, *Architect.*
U. S. Arsenal, Hay Mount.
tember 10, 1838. 10 3w

Notice.

tice of a Deed of Trust executed by
n S. Latta, August 31, 1838, for purpo
ein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

OCK OF GOODS,

her with other Real and Personal Property
ed to me. The Goods are offered at Pri-
at the Store lately occupied by him on
reet, until the 4th day of December next,
ey will be closed at Auction. As the
must be finally sold in a short time, low
will be submitted to.
rty Merchants are invited to call and ex-
for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta
ed to the disposition of Goods, and grant
ces for the sales
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.
ust 31, 1838. 9 3m

NTERTAINMENT.

E Subscriber, having been satisfactorily en-
ged for more than three years in attend-
a

OARDING HOUSE,

ncouraged to say to the public, that her
E and STABLES are well furnished for
eption and accommodation of those who
pleased to call.
E. SMITH.

Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Pas-
, should any think proper to call. Their
e shall be removed to and from the Stage
free of charge.
My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie
the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge,
ent to the Market and near the State Bank.
etteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette
sert the above once a week for three
s and send their accounts to this office for
ent.

BOOTS & SHOES.

E Subscriber (at the Sign of the big Boot,
erson Street,) has just received a general
ent of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses'
hildren's BOOTS and SHOES, comprising
variety of style and quality, which will be
d for CASH.
S. T. HAWLEY.
mber 5, 1838. 9-3w

A CARD.

DR ROBERTS, Surgon Dentist, has arrived
in town, and may be seen at Mrs Smith's
Boarding House, Gillespie Street. Ladies wait-
ed on at their residence if requested.
September 5, 1838 9-3w

Lost last Night,

A SMALL Gold Lepine WATCH, the letter
W scratched on the back, and the initials T.
D. S. engraved very slightly on the inside. The
finder will oblige the owner by leaving it at the
Book Store. Silversmiths and others are request-
ed to stop it if offered for sale or repair.
THOS. D. STEWART.
September 5, 1838. 9-3w

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
(IMPORTER,)
No. 35, NASSAU STREET.
New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice
and desirable articles in the above line,
which will be sold to the country trade upon the
most favorable terms. The attention of purchas-
ers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of be-
ing able to give entire satisfaction in every parti-
cular.
New York, 21st July, 1838. 5-8w

For Sale on Consignment.

50 Bbls. Country Whiskey.
30 do Apple Brandy.
25 do Peach do.
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Aug 18 7 tf.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the
Firm of Thos. Sandford & Co is this day dis-
solved by mutual consent. All persons having
claims against said Firm will please present them
to S. W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to
settle the business of the concern.
THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
Fayetteville, August 10, 1838

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully author-
ized to use my name in the settlement of
claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sand-
ford & Co.
THOS. SANDFORD.
August 10, 1838.

Further Notice.

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the
firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to
carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his ser-
vices to his friends and the public in general in
the transaction of the Auction and Commission
Business.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 10, 1838. 6tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this cele-
brated medicine, from a long residence in the
South, and from the nature of their vocation, have
been brought immediately in contact with the Ag-
gue and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and
have frequently been compelled to witness the
entire want of success in the practice of the most
skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode
of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate
the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the
use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very
great variety have been recommended to the Pub-
lic—all of which have had their advocates, and
that which has been by far the most popular one,
has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, par-
ticularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmount-
able objections to the administration of Quinine,
as to most individuals, (when carried to a saluta-
ry point) it produces a roaring in the ears, nau-
sea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious head-
ach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom per-
manent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of
things that induced us to try the "Southern Ton-
ic," and we are happy to say that its success has
surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mer-
cury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the hu-
man constitution in it, there can be no objection
to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the
most tender infant; indeed it will be found the
most delicate and effective medicine known in
those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels,
and of general debility which so frequently pre-
sent themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has
been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale,
Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9
per dozen.

Female Seminary.

THE Academic year closed on the 20th instant
and will commence again on the 15th of Octo-
ber next. It will be thoroughly organized, and a
full course of instruction furnished in every de-
partment.
The following summary will show the studies
of the School for the past year:—

Whole number of Pupils,	80
In Latin,	35
Greek,	7
French,	10
Music,	14
Drawing and Painting,	12
Geometry,	37
Natural Philosophy,	20
Chemistry,	25
Rhetoric,	34
English Grammar,	65
History,	20
Arithmetic,	70
Geography,	20

Reading, Spelling and Writing—the whole.
Composition—all of suitable age.
The Principal will receive applications for Fe-
male Teachers, and offers his agency to furnish
them either from his own Seminary or from the
North. He would also be glad to aid in their
course of education, young ladies who are prepar-
ing to teach.
R. W. BAILEY.
Fayetteville, July 24. 3tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Selph
& Pyle are requested to call and settle their
accounts, as Mr. Selph is deceased, and it is im-
portant that the business should be closed. All
persons having claims against said Firm will pre-
sent them for payment. The Shop will be kept
open and the business carried on as heretofore.
BENJ'N PYLE.
August 29, 1838 8-3w

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate
of John Selph, deceased, having issued to
the Subscriber, at September Term, 1838, of the
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumber-
land County, requests all persons indebted to said
Estate to make immediate payment of their re-
spective dues, and those who have claims against
said Estate are required to present them within
the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be
plead in bar of their recovery.
JAMES MILLAR, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1838.

Further Notice.

ON Thursday the 27th day of September, I
shall expose to Public Sale, all the perisha-
ble Property belonging to the estate of John
Selph, deceased, consisting of Household and
Kitchen FURNITURE. Also, Watchmakers' and
Silversmiths' TOOLS, and other articles too tedi-
ous to enumerate. Terms made known on day
of Sale.
Also, at same time will be hired two negro
Women and one Boy until 1st January next.
JAMES MILLAR, Adm'r.
September 4, 1838 9ts

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers, about the
20th April last, the following Slaves belong-
ing to the Estate of the late James Beggs, of Fay-
etteville:
FEBABY, a bright Mulatto woman, aged
38 years, small of stature and cross eyed,—and
her *three* children, John, Henry and Ann Eliza.
JOHN is about 21 years of age, a Black
smith by trade, a bright mulatto, slender make,
and somewhat blear-eyed.
HENRY is about 18 years, light colour,
and has also worked at the Blacksmith's trade.
ANN ELIZA, a bright Mulatto, aged
16, and not well grown.
There is reason to believe that the said Slaves
have been assisted in making their escape, as
Henry has been seen in the City of New York.—
The above reward will be paid for their delivery
to the Subscribers, or a proportional part for ei-
ther of them.
DAVID TORRANCE,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Ex'rs of James Beggs.
August 28, 1838. 8tf

FOR SALE.

THE BRICK STORE and LOT, two doors
East of the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street,
owned and occupied by Henry P. Peck. For
terms, inquire of Gurdon Deming, Esq. upon the
premises.
Should it not be sold before the 1st of October,
it will be rented for one year from that date.
GURDON DEMING.
Fayetteville, August 14, 1838 6-tf10

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend to the Collection
of all arrears of Pension, and remit as direct-
ed. Those entrusting their business to him, may
rely upon prompt attention.
ELIJAH FULLER.
N. B. Printed forms furnished gratis to those
who wish.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1838. 8 4w

Pocket Book Lost.

ON Tuesday last, August 28th, the Subscriber
lost on the Turnpike Road, be ween the
Town of Fayetteville and his residence, a Calf
Skin POCKET BOOK containing four $100 Bills
on Bank of Cape Fear; one $50 Bill South Caroli-
na, (Bank not recollected;) one $20, ditto, ditto;
with some small bills, principally South Carolina,
together with sundry Notes and Accounts, among
which was one Note against Angus Campbell for
$19 83; one against Alexander Culbreth for $2
50; one against Daniel McPherson for $1 50. A
liberal reward will be given to the finder. Those
persons against whom I have Notes, are resquest-
ed not to pay any other than myself.
ARCH'D SHAW.
August 30 1838. 9-3w

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

A complete Divorce of the Government from the Banks.

This is now the out-cry of the Van Burenites. *Divorce* is a metaphor; not adopted to accurate reasoning. I presume the meaning to be, such a separation of all business connexion between the Treasury Department and the Banks, as to afford no temptation to any plan of *political coalition* between them. If that be the meaning, I also belong to the party, and I embrace the administration maxim. Let us examine then, what class of men, and what men, have endeavored most honestly and effectually to bring about this desirable separation. "Honor to whom honor is due."

Will the answer be *General Jackson?*—No. *Mr. Van Buren?* No. Mr. J. C. Calhoun? No.—Away with this public professor of inconsistencies, contradictions, mystifications, and eternal apologies and defences—this weather-cock of South Carolina.

To whom, then, are we to look as furnishing an answer to the question? To *Nicholas Biddle and the Directors of the late Bank of the United States, and to them alone.* Indeed! ay indeed; and I promise faithfully to make out my position, as *response sans replique.* And FIRST, let us examine the claims of President Jackson. He was elected in 1828; he was friendly to the United States Bank, till the directors refused to turn out Gen. Mason of the branch bank at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In his message of 1829, Gen. Jackson exhibited his first symptoms of hostility against the United States Bank, and proposed as a substitute in that message and the message of 1830, *a national bank, founded on the credit and means of Government; which might also transact exchanges at a small profit to defray expenses.* This plan was rejected in the report of the committee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. George McDuffie was chairman in 1829.

Afterwards, Gen. Jackson having turned out W. J. Duane, removed the government deposits from the U. States Bank, into a number of pet banks selected for the purpose. Whether these deposits have yet found their way back without leaving the halt, the lame, the maimed, and the blind, on the road, the public have not yet discovered.

The deposits were then ordered to be distributed among banks, on a regular plan adopted by Congress in June 1836, slightly modified in 1838, in consequence of Mr. Senator Wright's manœuvres. The Bank charter was vetoed in 1834.

In July 1836, the *Specie Circular* was issued under circumstances of very dubious authority, and insulting character. It was meant to accumulate coin in a distant part of the Union, subject to the exclusive control of the Treasury Department, and thus deprive the Atlantic banks of a great part of their accustomed basis of discount operations. It had the mischievous effect intended. It has long protracted the return to specie payments; and at this moment near two millions remain in the hands of land office collectors, not paid into the Treasury. See Mr. Southgate's statement.

It is manifest that General Jackson never attempted the desired separation of government from the banks, *for he operated only by means of banks;* attacking some, proposing others, and favoring all whom he could buy over to his measures.

SECONDLY, let us see if we can ascribe the honor of a separation of government from the banks, to Mr. Van Buren.

No, for he acknowledges a full approbation of all his predecessor's measures, and gives strength to the rumous that they emanated from himself. In his inaugural address he says, speaking of General Jackson, "*United as I have been in his counsels,*" * * * * "*and agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope,*" *&c.*

In Mr. Van Buren's letter of May 23, 1835, accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, he says, "*I content myself on this occasion with saying, that I consider myself the honored instrument selected by the friends of the present Administration to carry out its principles and policy; and that as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored by the choice of the American people, endeavor generally to follow in the footsteps of President Jackson, happy if I shall be able to perfect the work he has so gloriously begun.*"

Now I ask without hesitation, whether the work so gloriously begun by Gen. Jackson was any other than to place the money of the people under the despotic, irresponsible control of the Executive? which Mr. Van Buren has labored most diligently to accomplish.

Let us now examine the projects of Mr. Van Buren to *divorce the Government from the Banks.* If the manifest results and tendencies of these projects are to put in circulation a government-paper-currency, and to hoard up the cash of the nation in the vaults of the Treasury—if they are really banks in disguise, whatever they may be in name—then, no real divorce can take place through their means of government from the banks.

The *Specie Circular*, continued by Mr. Van Buren, I have noticed already. The *Sub-Treasury*, or Independent Treasury bill, with a few temporary exceptions in the 10th clause, is meant to compel the payment of all government taxes and imports in actual coin; and to be preserved in that form by all classes of collectors, surveyors, postmasters, receivers general and sub-receivers, treasurers, and sub-treasurers of the land offices, the custom-house offices, the post-offices, the various mints, &c., subject to the orders of payment, transfer, and disbursement made by and by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The receipts may amount to fifty millions per annum; and the paper orders founded on this basis, thrown into the mercantile currency in lieu of coin, will establish a system of Government bank paper, that in two years will put the whole coin and currency of the country completely under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; that is, of his master the President; who can remove him at pleasure without rhyme or reason.

The officers necessary to be appointed under this bill, including the Post Office, will amount to 3 or 400,000. No wonder Congress became startled at this immense increase of patronage and influence accumulated in the President, and rejected the bill; it is to be hoped never again to be revived, the threats of the Administration collar-men notwithstanding.

But this bill will not be understood without the expositions of its most eloquent and accredited commentator, Mr. J. C. Calhoun. I copy Mr. Webster's statement of Mr. Calhoun's project founded on Mr. Calhoun's Speech of 18th September, 1837, reported in Niles's Register of October 7th, 1837, page 83, which justifies every part of Mr. Webster's uncontradicted statement in the presence of Mr. Calhoun himself.

"To make this Sub-Treasury measure successful (says Mr. Calhoun,) and to secure it against re-action, some safe and staple medium of circulation to take the place of bank notes in the fiscal operations of government, ought to be issued. That, in the present condition of the world, a paper currency in some form, if not necessary is almost indispensable in the financial and commercial operations of civilized and extensive communities. That the great consideration is to ascertain what description of paper has the requisite qualities of being free from fluctuation in value, and liability to abuse, in the greatest perfection. That bank notes do not possess these requisites in a degree sufficiently high for this purpose. And then he says, I go farther, it appears to me after bestowing the best attention I can give the subject, that no convertible paper, no paper whose credit rests upon a promise to pay, is suitable for currency. On what then, he asks, ought a paper currency to rest? On demand and supply simply, which regulate the value of every thing else—the constant demand which government has for the necessary supplies. Thus there might be a safe paper currency, founded on the credit of the government exclusively. Such paper only to be issued to those who had claims on the government, would, in its habitual state, be at or above par with gold or silver. Of this paper, it may safely be assumed that the country would absorb in amount greatly exceeding its annual income. Much of its exchanges, which amount to a vast sum, as well as its banking business would revolve about it, and many millions would thus be kept in circulation beyond the demands of the Government. See Niles's Register, No. 6, Sup.

If this be not a National Bank, such as President Jackson in 1829–30 proposed, based on the credit and revenues of the Government, and under the absolute control of the Treasury department, what is it? Are these the means of divorcing government from banks? Constituting the Executive department itself the great, the only banker in the nation; supplying not merely a government but a commercial currency, and trafficking in the brokerage of exchanges; is this the best mode of *divorcing government from banks?*

The next attempted project, and successful one it has been, has been to borrow money on unconstitutional bills of credit, viz: *The Treasury note bill.* A bill of credit is a promise to pay a given sum on demand, or at some future day, on the responsibility and liability of the issues of the note, which is intended to be issued and pass current in lieu of so much coin. If an individual or set of individuals liable for payment issue these notes, they are the common bills of credit issued by bankers—they are bank notes. If a State issues them on its own liability on the face of the note, they are the forbidden bills of credit noticed in the Constitution. Luther Martin says, that he and others attempted to give Congress this power of raising money by issuing bills of credit on the responsibility of the Federal Government, but the members of the convention refused this permission. There is therefore no authority in the Constitution for *this mode* of making a loan.

Nevertheless, the Van Burenites of the last Congress authorized the issue of ten millions of dollars in Treasury notes, which they intended as a perpetual store of bank paper to trade upon. Unluckily, Mr. Southgate's ill-timed motion was carried, to cancel the bills as they were paid in. This has been something like a check; but this ten million government bank is yet working its way as one of the new patent methods of divorcing Government from the Banks.

Mr. Senator Wright's last desperate attempt, by repealing all the useful clauses of the *Deposite Bill* of 1836, to reinstate the Sub-Treasury project in its most obnoxious form, revolted the feelings of very many of the Van Burenites; even Mr. J. C. Calhoun thought the dose too strong for his constitution, and voted against it. I presume that mode of divorce is too harsh and offensive to be tried again.

From these facts it is manifest that if sentence of divorce between the Government and the Banks is to be ordered, Messrs. Jackson, Van Buren and Calhoun, must not be employed to draw up the decree; or the litigant parties will contrive to creep together again, the next day.

As to that talkative, visionary *John C. Calhoun*, with his national currency of inconvertible government paper, the notion is so wild on the face of it, that it is not worth while to state the prominent objections to an impracticable plan, which has nothing in it to attract notice but its absurdity. This gentleman was a federalist of the first water, till in 1825 he found it his interest to embrace the State Rights doctrines promulgated in 1824 by Dr. Cooper, of Columbia, and Mr. Turnbull, of Charleston, the real fathers of *nullification;* a term borrowed from Mr. Jefferson, to express resistance to usurped jurisdiction.

In his speech in 1816, (see Peter Force's National Journal, of Thursday, Dec. 4th, 1828,) Mr. Calhoun was the advocate of an *unqualified* system of protection for domestic manufactures. In the last week of April 1816, he proposed a loan of fifteen millions to support the rag-money speculating banks, (260 in number,) then in opposition to the government. In 1815 he was the prominent advocate of the late U. States Bank, which went into operation January 1816; and in 1834 he voted in favor of its re-charter. In favor of United States Bank paper, in 1816 he proposed a stamp tax on every note issued by State banks. Yet in 1837 he asserts that the power of Congress over the currency is limited to the *coin;* and declares that as a member of the State Rights party, he always doubted the constitutionality of the United States Bank. (See Webster's second speech, March, 12, 1838, page 20, 27.)

Add to these strong symptoms of well-marked federalism, his decided approval of the system of internal improvement, and the political *tout ensemble* will be complete. In 1821 the Legislature of his state, in a joint resolution, declared itself unequivocally in favor of the constitutionality of the United States Bank. Mr. Cheves, a South Carolinian, was then at the head of that Institution; Mr. Nicholas Biddle was chosen president in 1823.

It have made minute inquiries into Mr. Calhoun's political career, from South Carolina gentlemen who knew him in 1825. Judge Cooper (or Dr. Cooper the same person) wrote against the Tariff in 1823–1824. He wrote his tract called *consolidation* in 1824, and his tirade against the United States Bank in an early number of the Southern Review. Mr. Turnbull wrote his *crisis* in 1824, or at about the same time with Cooper's "consolidation." These two men were the real fathers of the South Carolina state-rights doctrines, borrowed from the report of the Virginia minority of 1799. They changed South Carolina; and John C. Calhoun found it necessary to turn short round, and from a federalist to become a states-rights man. He made speeches, he wrote prosing expositions, he vociferated nullification and joined the party of men of real talents, and bold views, at the head of which was the present Gen. Hamilton and Gen. Hayne. Calhoun denounced General Jackson, and he has spoken of Van Buren in terms of great abhorrence and contempt. In return—*The Globe*, Mr. Van Buren's official paper, has said of Calhoun, that he never told the truth when a lie would better serve his purpose. Since that, he has become a coin-currency man, as exclusive as Benton—adopting all the wild notions involved in that idiot proposal. He is now the strenuous adherent and defender of Mr. Van Buren. He proscribes all banks and all bank paper. He appears utterly ignorant that a specie currency cannot continue one hour without banks of deposite. He seems not to know any thing of the nature and character of public credit, for which coin is only a substitute, when credit is deficient. He seems to know nothing of the value of punctuality, honesty, industry and frugality, as constituting an available character on which the possessor can borrow for his occasional needs. He seems not to know that the immense hoards of coin in France for instance, exist only because the people are afraid of trusting each other; and that under a perfect system of public confidence and mutual good faith, coin would be nearly useless. He knows not that in this city, a British importation can be sold by the invoice, while a French one, must be carefully examined piece by piece. He knows not that the wear and tear of gold and silver will cost four times the amount of insurance against bank failures. He knows not that production is not in proportion to population, or to money wealth, but pre-eminently in this country and in England, to abundant currency founded upon the mutual good opinion of mutual honesty and industry. Of all these, and indeed of all the other great truths of modern political economy, this talkative, eloquent statesman, is profoundly disgracefully ignorant. *Satis eloquentiæ sapientiæ parum.* Heaven defend poor South Carolina, and the idol she is willing to worship! He has reduced her now to a single vote among the States. Louisiana and the South have left her.—When Mr. Calhoun can find leisure from his defensive replies to his own contradictions and inconsistencies, let him help her, if he can.

But the eye of Van Buren is upon him. Calhoun it is rumored has been caucusing with some Southern members, to become the next Presidential opponent of Van Buren, and the extinguisher will soon be put upon him. So much for this falling Star of the South. He has flamed like a meteor to the troubled air, but he will be lost in the natural darkness of his own ignorance, folly and egotism.

Calhoun then, is not the man to bring about a divorce between the Government and the Banks. Who is, or who has honestly attempted to produce this desirable separation?

THIRDLY, then I say in reply, *Nicholas Biddle* and his directors in 1829. The facts are well known: but they ought to be occasionally spread out before the public, for the people's consideration. I have no new truths to state—nothing but what is known and undeniable as well as true. Like an universally quoted proverb; like good Madeira, not the worse for age.

Messrs. Jackson, Van Buren, Calhoun, Wright, and the other sub-Treasury supporters, being all advocates for a Divorce of Government from the Banks by means of Institutions essentially involving in their functions a banking character—and that will assuredly end in Government Banks:—they cannot be honestly relied on for the DIVORCE so much sought for. Let us see then who can.

In June and July 1829, a correspondence took place between Levi Woodbury, Isaac Hill and other collar-men of Gen. Jackson, with Mr. Secretary Ingham, and then between the latter and Mr. Biddle, in consequence of the offence taken by Gen. Jackson's friends at the appointment of General Mason to the presidency of the branch bank at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The vague, unspecific accusations against Gen. Mason could not be answered; for though he asked for some charge capable of an answer, not one was given. The heavy, prosing epistles of that dull man, Mr. Ingham, contained nothing of the kind.

Mr. Biddle went up in person to inquire into the foundation of these generalities, but found no cause of complaint.

His letters to Mr. Ingham so well explained the principles on which the United States Bank was conducted, that I shall extract what is necessary, and submit the honest independence of the principles that guided his conduct, to the mature reflection of the people. If an independent bank can have existence, the bank of the U. States was, and would be that bank.

Here then are the facts.

"These clear and sound principles contain the whole elements of the system of the Bank, and its true relation to the Government. It has been the settled policy of the institution, pursued with the most fastidious care, to devote itself exclusively to the purposes for which it was instituted; to abstain from all political contests; to be simply and absolutely a Bank, seeking only the interests of the community, and the judicious employment of the funds intrusted to its management; and never, for a moment, perverting its power to any local or party purpose. The officers of the Bank and all its branches are thoroughly imbued with this spirit, knowing as they do, that their inter-

ference in political contentions would be highly offensive to the general administration of the institution. Accordingly, I have never, during more than nine years of intimate knowledge of the Bank, perceived an example of any such interference. I believe that there are not in the whole country, any other five hundred persons of equal intelligence so abstracted from public affairs, as the five hundred who are employed in administering the Bank; and I am satisfied that no loan was ever granted to, or withheld from, any individual, on account of political partiality or hostility. So true is this, that, during the extraordinary excitements of the two last elections for President, when the Bank was regarded as exposed to peculiar temptation, because the Secretaries of the Treasury, towards whom it was supposed to feel a special sympathy, were candidates, its perfect neutrality was universally acknowledged. On the only occasion when an imputation of partiality was made, in a form susceptible of inquiry, it proved, on examination, to be wholly without foundation; and I think you will be satisfied that the present charge in regard to the branch at Portsmouth, is equally groundless.—When we consider too, that the Bank comes into constant collision with the keenest passions of men; that its daily duty is to deny personal favour; to resist unfounded pretensions urged with the impatient anxiety of want and pride; and, when we reflect how readily those who are disappointed in borrowing, ascribe their failure to any cause but their want of credit, we may be disposed to wonder, not that there is so much, but that there is so little complaint, and to accept the extreme rarity of these reproaches, as some evidence that the Bank has succeeded in that object of particular solicitude—its preservation from all political bias.

The success, whatever may be its degree, is entirely due to two fundamental principles in its administration: First, that, in the choice of its agents, and the distribution of its loans, it should be wholly indifferent to political parties; and, second, that, in all its operations, it should be totally independent of the officers of the Government.

In respect to the first, the infusion of the spirit of party into every thing around us, causes a constant effort to draw the institution within the sphere of what are called politics. With these, the Bank disclaims all connexion. Belonging to the nation, and feeling that its prosperity and its usefulness are destroyed the moment it loses its independence, the Bank owes allegiance to no party, and will submit to none. A melancholy experience, moreover, has taught it a truth so applicable to all parties that the expression of it should offend none of them, that, in general, the class of persons actively engaged in political contentions, as well from their own wants as from the train of adherents whose claims they are too prone to support, are among the most dangerous inmates of a Bank. Its principle, therefore, is, that, as in private life, no man confides his own health or fortune to persons of inferior skill, because they are politicians, the Bank, in administering the property of others, has an equal right to choose its agents on account of their qualifications for the specific duties assigned to them, not for their opinions on matters wholly foreign to those duties. Its practice accordingly is, in the choice of directors and officers, neither to seek nor to shun any individual for his political sentiments; to regard only his personal fitness, rejecting no competent person, and selecting no incompetent person, because he may chance to belong to a particular party. This course naturally offends those whom it disappoints, but it is sustained by the sober judgment of the country; and even in the worst event, it is better to encounter hostility, than appease it by unworthy sacrifices of duty; and far better to lose the esteem of others, than our own. The result of this unbiassed selection undoubtedly has been, that the boards of directors of the several branches are uniformly chosen from among the most respectable members of the community, and will bear a very advantageous comparison with the boards of similar state institutions.

In regard to the second, the Bank has always kept itself aloof from all political connexion with the Government; and while, in whatever concerns its appropriate duties, it has yielded the most ready and faithful support to all the officers of the Government, it has, at the same time, maintained the most entire independence of them. Their respective powers and duties are assigned to them by the same common authority—the laws of the country. Beyond these limits, it has never sought nor desired; nor would it ever have permitted any connexion with the Government, or any interference on its part—content with being the friend of every administration but the partizan of none."

The above passage is from Mr. Biddle's letter of 18th July, 1829.

The following extract is from his letter of September 15, 1829.

"After a very deliberate, and we hope a very dispassionate consideration of all these circumstances, the board of directors think it evident that the Secretary of the Treasury believes—

1st. That the "relations between the Government and the Bank" confer some supervision of the choice of the officers of the Bank, to the "proper management" of which his interposition is authorized;

2d. That there is some "action of the Government on the Bank" not precisely explained, but in which he is the proper agent; and, finally,

3d. That it is his right and his duty to suggest the views of the administration as to the political opinions and conduct of the officers of the Bank.

Presuming that we have rightly apprehended your views, and fearful that the silence of the Bank might be hereafter misconstrued into an acquiescence in them, I deem it my duty to state to you in a manner perfectly respectful to your official and personal character, yet so clear as to leave no possibility of a misconception, that the board of directors of the Bank of the United States, and the boards of directors of the branches of the Bank of the United States, acknowledge not the slightest responsibility of any description whatsoever to the Secretary of the Treasury touching the political opinions and conduct of their officers that bring a subject on which they never consult, and never desire to know the views of any administration. It is with much reluctance the board of directors feel themselves constrained to make this declaration. But, charged as they are by Congress with duties of great importance to the country, which they can hope to execute only while they are exempted from all influences not authorized by the laws, they deem it most becoming to themselves, as well as to the Executive, to state with perfect frankness their opinion of any interference in the concerns of the institution confided to their care." In the same spirit, I will endeavour to explain the reasons of that opinion, which are, that the interposition of the Secretary seems to want the sanction of any law, or usage, or especial fitness."

If this be not an open declaration of Divorce on the part of the Bank from the Government, what further is needed?

After this statement of notorious facts, there will be no difficulty in answering the question, who, and who alone, have conscientiously endeavored to divorce the Government from the Banks? Answer. The President and Directors of the United States Bank from 1829 to 1834.

The great distinction that characterizes modern political economy, in the system of public credit—mutual confidence enables us to subsitute industry and moral character in the place of wealth, and to trade upon it. Thereby encouraging and supporting every motive to industry, frugality, good faith, and punctuality in the performance of all contracts. It is this that has borne up the United States; that has made her turnpikes, dug her canals, laid her railways, built her steam-ships, and enabled the poor man to go with confidence to a store, though he has no money in his pocket. To this system of public credit, banks are indispensable. Regulated and reformed, they must and will be. I agree with that able man, Henry Carey, that they ought like all other trades to be open to the world: and in a few years they will be organized as they ought to be, by the lights of public experience. It is high time for the people to be aware of the incessant mischievous intermeddling of noisy, chattering legislators, who consider fluency as synonimous with knowledge; and are uniformly presumptuous in proportion to their ignorance. Even Mr. Webster, a wise man, asks what had Government done for the general currency? And he answers, nothing. So much the better in my opinion. *Laissez nous faire.* Leave the public quietly to regulate banks and the currency, and they will do it.—They may be hindered, but they cannot be aided by a set of ignorant Congress Representatives.

PHILADELPHIENSIS.

PREDICTION FULFILLED.

From a speech of Mr. McDuffie, delivered on the 4th of April, 1834, on the removal of the public deposites, the prophetic spirit of which must excite wonder and admiration in the breast of every reader:

"Sir, it has never been the intention of this Administration to return to a specie currency. From the very first message of the present Chief Magistrate, until the present moment, there has been a deliberate design on the part of those who have written his messages to establish a Government bank in some form, to be used as a machine of political power. I could establish this before any impartial jury in the country, by a chain of evidence strong and conclusive; but I have not time to go into the details. In the first messages he recommended a bank, 'founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues; and in a subsequent message he says: 'In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

"In his conversations with some of the committees from our commercial cities, he informed them that if his experiment should fail, as it had already, he would have a bank 'founded upon the checks and balances of this Government;' a riddle which I cannot interpret; but which, like the responses of the Delphic oracle, will doubtless be interpreted to suit any emergency. We have also heard from a distinguished and confidential friend of Mr. Van Buren, the second officer of the Government, that we must have a 'political bank.' Now, sir, put this and that together, take all those proofs, and connect them with the visible portents which we see all about us, and no man can resist the conclusion that *a political bank*, wielded by the Executive Department, and converting the whole moneyed resources and credit of the country into an element of political power, is to be the final consummation of this great and desperate struggle for supreme power. It is easy to read the future history of the country, if the schemes of the reigning dynasty are not defeated by the people. Anarchy is the highway to despotic power, whether it be a banking or political despotism. ☞When the bank of the United States shall be destroyed, the currency will be thrown into such derangement and confusion that the country will be prepared to submit to any national bank rather than endure the prevailing evils. Then the Administration will come forward in that 'spirit of improvement of which the President speaks, with their grand scheme of a political bank, founded upon the checks and balances of this Government.'☜

"I fear, Mr Speaker, that the lessons of experience are lost upon nations. No People have been more severely schooled by this teacher than the People of the United States have been upon this subject. And I never reflect upon our present condition and prospects, without recurring to the fate of the Italian, who, possessing a strong and robust constitution, sacrificed it to the tampering of experimental quackery. His epitaph was brief, and contained an instructive lesson: 'I was well; I would be better; I am here.' May it never be the painful office of the historian to inscribe the same warning epitaph of the mighty ruins of our national prosperity.

"I have a few words to say to the Southern gentlemen who believe this Government has no constitutional power to incorporate a bank. And I cannot but express my regret that their constitutional scruples should so operate as to render them utterly powerless in the real contest which will here be decided between the Bank of the United States and that greatest of all monsters, a political bank. Disguise it as we may, 'to this complexion it must come at last.'"

Mr. Speaker Polk is a candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee. The election will take place in August, 1839.

Remains of Napoleon.—The Maratime Prefect of Cherbourg has received orders to hasten the armament of the frigate the Reine Blanche, which it is believed at Cherbourg is destined to proceed to St. Helena to receive on board the remains of Napoleon.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MR. JEFFERSON'S CIRCULAR.

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Circular, addressed to Office holders under himself.

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government, taking, on various occasions, active parts in the election of public functionaries, whether of the General or State Government. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of Government, and of the different branches of the same Government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected that no other officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men, nor take any part in the business of election beering—that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties."

GEN. JACKSON'S *Inaugural Address.*

"The recent demonstrations of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform—which will require particularly the correction of those ABUSES THAT HAVE BROUGHT THE PATRONAGE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTO CONFLICT WITH THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS."

ATTORNEY GENERAL GRUNDY'S *Speech in* 1828.

"When I see an office holder interfering in elections, it occurs to me that he is thinking of his salary and his bread, and is therefore AN UNFIT ADVISER OF THE PEOPLE."

SENATOR BUCHANAN'S *Speech in* 1828.

"When a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office holders are the ENLISTED SOLDIERS of that administration by which they are sustained. Their comfortable existence often depends upon the re-election of their patron. Nor does disappointment long rankle in the hearts of the disappointed. Hope is still left to them; and bearing disappointment with patience, they know, will present a new claim to office at a future time."

There is a peculiar fitness in bringing these high authorities to public notice at this time, when the office holders of the Administration are outstripping all precedent in their shameless interference with the freedom of elections. In Illinois, Maine, Pennsylvania, New York, &c. in all the States where elections have been recently, or are soon to be held, the "enlisted solders," as Mr. Buchanan calls the office holders, are the mighty warriors of the Administration. In a single Congressional District in Vermont, it is stated, that $22,000 were raised by contribution to operate upon the election. In Maine, where host of Custom House officers exist, all are in the field wielding their personal and official influence on behalf of those who give them the bread of life.

The raw militia of the people have fearful odds against them in a contest with the regulars of the "Government." The one are thoroghly drilled, united and ever ready for action; while the other undisciplined, can only hope for safety from their numbers and a determination never to submit.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

The honor of your profession has been called in question. The officers of the Navy are accused of distracting the service with mean and pitiful jealousies—of skulking from duty—of feeding on the vitals and sucking the blood of their country—of being governed by a sordid, an itching, grasping, monopolizing spirit—of making gain their object, and money their god. Our character is wantonly assailed. Reproached with the most opprobrious epithets, we are spurned as toad eaters, cut-purses and cut-throats, and with insult, threatened to be dragged into service like Africans into slavery. In short, we are said to be a horde of tinkers and cobblers, who have disgraced our calling, and brought our navy to so low an ebb, that "no man living can bring it back to the high water mark of glory."

We are denounced in sweeping terms.—An attack upon all, is an attack upon each one: and every officer of spirit feels himself as much aggrieved, and as much honorably bound to notice the insult, as though the calumny had been addressed to him alone.

The charges are preferred in the columns of a newspaper which is under the immediate control of the Executive. It is considered and acknowledged to be the political organ of the administration, and the sentiments and opinions set forth in its columns, are received as the authorised expressions of Executive will. Whatever appears in it relating to public measures, or to any of the several departments under Executive control, the people are wont to consider as sanctioned by official authority. And the fact is notorious, that the officers, both of the Army and Navy, are in the habit of considering and treating all general orders, regulations, and every thing relating to the police of their branch of service published there, as official acts, authorized by the head of their department.

These circumstances invest the charges with the most grave character, and press them home upon us for our most serious consideration. If false, they contain matter of impeachment—if true, every officer must bow his head in infamy, and the American Navy will be blotted out from the annals of the nation. Common sense forbids the idea that a matter involving such consequences should be lightly hazarded, or set forth without much deliberation, and the sanction of high authority.

Those who preferred them have been called on by the public voice to withdraw charges—but the charges were reiterated, and if possible, made more offensive than ever.

Placed in this condition, it would be turpitude itself to talk of an alternative. There is no alternative. We have but one course left us. We must act. In our passiveness, good men would read guilty! guilty! to every base charge and specification on the long list of crime alleged against us.

Every American citizen has a right to demand the name and presence of his accuser. This right belonged to us before we were sailors, and we have not surrendered it by our subsequent engagements as officers. Leaning on this privilege, we look to our country for protection, and to the law for justice.

A high functionary of the Government was accused as the calumniator of the Navy. Numerous calls through the public prints have been made, in the most respectful manner, on him to come and deny the charge. The respect which we had for his office, forbade the belief among us that he should be so unmindful of decorum, so lost to honor and to principle, as to attack us and our calling, when he should protect and defend both—that he should so far forget the dignity of his station, or would degrade himself by stooping to the columns of a newspaper, there to seek, in the most insidious manner, to poison the public mind against us and our profession, we were unwilling to believe. He has made no disclaimer. His silence increases the grounds of suspicion. That silence and the relation he holds to the Navy, add to the importance of the charges against us.

The honor of the Navy is the honor of the nation. Every true-hearted American looks upon our profession with feelings of pride, with emotions of patriotism, considers himself, in some measure, identified with it. He, too, feels that he has been scandalized by the manner in which our character has been assailed. The eyes of our countrymen are turned towards us with an expression of look that cannot be understood. We owe it to them to explain to the world why we have been so long silent under such foul aspersions.

We go upon, and have acted up to, the principle, that the Navy is the nation's, and we the officers of our country—and we are resolved never to compromit the honor of the one, nor the usefulness of the other, by lending our official character to any that savors of party. The fact that the loudest and most earnest calls for the author of the charges, came from that portion of the press known as the Opposition, placed us under restraints which prudence required we should not regard. We were constrained to be silent, lest by demanding the name of our assailant when the press was loudest in its calls, we should lose our vantage ground by incurring the additional charge of acting with a party, and of lending the Navy to political purposes.

Thus we have forborne to act. We have patiently waited until the excitement produced by a circumstance so astounding and extraordinary, should subside, though not without the hope, that the individual charged with the libel would step forth as well to repel the charge against himself, as to refute the calumny against the officers. Our hope has been disappointed. The first burst of inaction is passed—the cause of our silence is removed, a longer inaction would be ruinous. It becomes us as American officers—it is a duty we owe to our country, to our absent comrades, and to ourselves, to rise up as one man to protect the Navy from the envenomed shafts of calumny, and to challenge our accusers to make good their charges.

In the character of officers, we appeal to our commander-in-chief, the President of the United States, and with the language due his station, demand to know of him how far he sanctions those secret proceedings against us. Nor shall the matter rest until the innocent receive justice, and the guilty their reward. Yours, very truly,

HARRY BLUFF,
United States Navy.

A specimen of the Economy of the Administration.—The Madisonian furnishes the following very conclusive proof that the professions of the Administration in favor of economy are mere professions—idle words, designed to delude the people. It is a small matter in itself, but it proves much:

"The Deposite and Distribution Act of 1836 authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to employ three additional clerks to perform the extra labors which that bill imposed on the Department at an aggregate compensation of $3600. Not withstanding there is now neither deposite banks, money to distribute, nor hardly any money comparatively in the Treasury, yet all these clerks are still retained! The deposite bank system, say these people, has failed, and is obsolete. And were not these clerks a part of the system whose offices ought to have expired with the law that gave them birth. Yet the public calendar will show that there are three clerks more connected with the Treasury Department now than there were in 1836, prior to the passage of the deposite act, when there were thirty or forty deposite banks to attend to, and thirty or forty millions of revenue per annum collected! This is the kind of Sub-Treasuryism, we suppose, that will not cease until 1841, 'in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere.'

It is quite notorious here, we are informed, that two of these clerks are idle, so far as legitimate official duties are concerned, and there is nothing which they perform, except writing for the Globe and Democratic Review, that could not be executed as formerly, by others. Three thousand six hundred dollars of the people's money are thus used, virtually, to do the editorial writing of this administration. An unrighteous stretch of "strict construction," independent of its being a bad bargain! This is "democracy," patriotism, economy, morality, with a vengeance.

It is well that the public should know these things, that they may be able to fathom the intensity of that love of the people, that glows with such fervent heat from every political page issued under the patronage of this administration. The new Congress would do much service by instituting a committee to investigate the anatomy of a passion which forms so essential a part of the Natural History of Loco-focoism."

"*The Special Deposite System,*" says President Van Buren, "*would not give to the Government that entire control over its own funds I desire to secure to it.*" This short sentence contains the whole secret of the Sub-Treasury project; and if rightly understood, will explain the reason why the administration, and their leading partizans strugle so hard, and with such unexampled perseverance, to establish that pernicious scheme of finance.

What is the nature, and the object, of that "entire control over the funds," which is alluded to here! Since General Jackson's reign, by "*the Government,*" in the phraseology of the Executive branch of it, is not meant the organization of the various divisions of power provided for in the Constitution. General Jackson considered "*the Government*" as centered in the Executive branch only, the Legislative and Judicial powers, were manifestly, in his understanding and construction, of the constitution, as subordinate to the Executive; and as such, when it became necessary to answer any favorite object, he uniformly treated them. By *the* Government, then, we understand President Van Buren to mean the Executive branch the powers of which are now held and exercised by himself. If this is not his meaning, his language is senseless; because Congress, by the constitution, always have the entire control of the funds of the Government, and can always exercise that control, unless prevented by the fraud or mismanagement of others.

When the Deposite system was adopted, instead of the United States Bank, it was spoken of by General Jackson, and his faithful agents, in the highest terms, as answering all the purposes of "the Government." Doubtless it was supposed by them, that the Executive would have that entire control of the funds, which President Van Buren is now so anxious to obtain. In the end, however, by the occurrence of untoward events, General Jackson was disappointed, which threw him into a paroxysm of resentment, very unbecoming the chief magistrate of "the freest nation in the world." The plan of special deposits was afterwards suggested; but the present Executive at once perceived, that "it would not give to the Government *that entire* control of its own funds, which he desired to secure to it." Hence the extreme anxiety to establish the Sub-Treasury, of which undoubtedly, if once established, will give to the Government—that is the Executive branch of it—the entire and absolute control over the public money. And this is the very ground and strength of the objection which opponents of the system feel to its adoption. They are fully aware, that if the "entire control of the funds" is placed in the hand of the administration, it may be used for the purposes of the most extensive mischief—that corruption, which is the all powerful engine of Loco Focoism, will be exercised in every possible form that the nature of things will admit, and that the constitution must inevitably fall a victim to such a system of iniquity.

Rare as it is that the true objects of the party are disclosed, it is fortunate that once in a while, by some accident or oversight the truth does leak out, as it did in the above-quoted sentence from President Van Buren's message. As it is before the people, it will be for them to profit by the disclosure which is made in it. It may serve the double purpose of explaining to the people what is the real cause of such obstinate perseverance on the part of the administration, even after so many defeats, in urging the adoption of the Sub-Treasury; and at the same time, of warning the public of what they have to expect, if that system shall be established.—*Connecticut Courant.*

Position of the Conservatives.—The hopes of the Van Buren party in relation to the position of the conservatives, are set at rest by the New York Times, in the extract below. Considerable speculation as to the course they would pursue, or the ground they would occupy in the coming contest for president, has been afloat of late; and as there is now no doubt of a general concentration of strength in opposition to the loco-foco candidate, whoever he may be, the attitude which the conservatives are in may no longer be regarded as in the slightest degree doubtful.—The matter is working right. The array of strength will be made; and two great contending parties will occupy the field.

"Shall the conservatives now, after the endurance of a year's contumely and deeply heaped insults and injuries—shall we now, in the full view of the waste and ruin of this locofoco party, voluntarily fall into it? Shall we now fall into their wake, or follow in their trail into those interminable everglades of locofocoism, in which they find "there is no going forward or returning back," with ruin in their front, ruin in their rear, and ruin on either hand? Shall the conservatives, whose sufferings in the severation were more poignant than the pangs of swerving brotherhood—shall they now, when trained in the hard school of patient resignation, be flattered, cajoled, and drawn into the great locofoco maelstoom? Shall we now, in the full view of the forlorn leaders, and the sinking rank and file which they have betrayed—shall we follow, and leap the precipice, and with our eyes open commit the suicide, and lie down in the same desecrated grave with the self-destroyed destructives? God forbid? Common sense and self respect forbid—patriotism, the veneration for our fathers, and love of our offspring, forbid it.

"We have taken our position against the locofocos as against the common enemy of mankind: and here will we stand, though our number shall count less than the band of Leonidas; and though they should out number the hosts of Xerxes, here will we stand; or, if need be, here will we fall."

FROM THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER.

A Word of Caution.—Remember that there is no knowing who is governor until after election.

Remember that Maine has a seaboard stretching along a coast of hundreds of miles, far greater in extent than the sea coasts of any other State in the Union.—All along the coast there are a body of public officers in the employ and pay of the General Government,—all eager to sustain the National administration,—to elect John Fairfield, the Loco Foco members of Congress, &c.

Remember the importance of election and the means used to have the State in all its branches support the administration. A Governor, eight members of Congress, and members of both branches of the Legislature are to be chosen, and the Legislature will choose a United States Senator in place af Ruel Williams, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March. Remember that in like proportion to the importance of the election have been the means used by the Government office-holders, to secure the State to the Administration.

The exertions of the administration party have been unparalleled. Money has been collected from all quarters of the Union this side of the Potomac, and expended, too, with a liberal and unsparing hand. The administration has done every thing that could be done to sustain itself,—and if it is not sustained, it will be because the free, the intelligent, the unbought and unbuyable freemen of Maine are stronger than the supporters of the administration, even though aided by the Executive, the National Treasury, and the liberal contributions of a host of the salaried friends of the administration in different sections of the Union.

Whigs of the United States,—remember with whom, and with what, we have to contend. Be assured we have done our duty and our whole duty. If we are conquered, it will not be because we have not done our duty to ourselves, to you, and to our country. Make no calculations upon the result of the election. Wait until the result is known. If we conquer again. If we are defeated, we shall not be discouraged, but on the morrow raise our banner as high as we have ever raised it before, and fight as earnestly and as valiantly as we have ever fought before. *Principles, Liberty, Laws, Peace, Union*—we are contending for, and as long as God gives us the liberty of speech, the freedom of [illegible] and the freedom of the Press, [illegible] never grow weary in well doing.

A GENTLE REPROOF.—By S. [illegible]

One day, as Zachariah Hodgson [illegible] ing to his daily vocation after breakfast purchased a fine large codfish, and [illegible] home, with directions to his wife [illegible] cooked for dinner. As no particular [illegible] of cooking it was prescribed, the good man well knew that, whether she boiled or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home; she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also, with little difficulty, procured an [illegible] imal from a brook back of the house, plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home—saw some [illegible] dishes placed on the table, and, with a frowning, fault-finding look, the meal commenced the conversation:

"Well, wife, did you get the fish bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you cooked it. I will bet any thing you spoiled it for my eating, (taking after her.) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as soon eat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dear, I thought you like best fried."

"You did'nt think any such thing, know better. I never loved fried fish, did'nt you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fish, you know I boiled it, and you liked it best fried. But I have [illegible] also."

So saying, she lifted a cover, and shoulders of the cod, nicely [illegible] neatly deposited in a dish—a sight which would have made an epicure repine, which only added to the ill-nature of husband.

"A pretty dish, this!" exclaimed [illegible] boiled fish, chips, and porridge. If had not been one of the most stupid of mankind you would have made a chowder."

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent chowder.

"My dear," said she, "I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish."

"Favorite dish indeed!" grumbled the discomfited husband; "I dare say it is unpalatable, wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife. But as the preference was expressed, she offered a large dish near her husband, which was *a large bull-frog*, of portentous dimensions and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length! Zachariah sprang from his chair, not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

"My dear," said his wife, in a [illegible] treating tone, "I hope you will not be able to make a dinner."

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he broke into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right, and that he was in the wrong, and declared that she should never have occasion to read him such another lesson; and he was as good as his word.

FRUITS OF DESULTORY READING.

Owen Feltham, a writer of the reign of Elizabeth, writes this quaintly of fish:

There is not such another march in the world, that's flat. They are a universal epitomized a green cheese in pickle, there them an equilibrium of moist and [illegible] ingredients of a black pudding, and [illegible] stirring together. The soul is all fat, but no in it. Had St Stephen been condemned here, he might have been alive at this [illegible] gold is more plentiful than stones.

Their ordinary pack horses are all of carrying their bridles in their tails, and dens in their bellies; when they travel there no ground, and when they stand still they

The elements here are at variance. consumes the earth, and the [illegible] they burn turf, and drain their grounds mills: as if the cholic were a remedy for sy, &c.

A Dutchman's spirits are generated [illegible] —this makes him headstrong—his body pickled herrings, and they render him [illegible] with a little butter, onions, Holland cheese, the ingredients of an ordinary Dutchman, voyage to the East Indies consolidates.

To a feast they come readily, but [illegible] once, you must have patience—they drink the evening star and drink up the morning. At these times it goes hard with a stranger; this progress you have seen some of them now view a fairer object.

What is it which there may not be found plenty? Where under heaven have you impregnable fortifications; and, as if they vert the miracle of Moses, they raise their bosom of the waves; where ships [illegible] pathless ocean, the peaceful plough-man the fertile earth. They drain the [illegible] and chase back Neptune to his own [illegible] Want of idleness keeps them from want, their diligence which makes them rich. ful soil increaseth the harvest; a plentiful menteth the store, and seasonable showers fatness on the crop they reap; but no rain fies more than the dew of sweat.

They are in some sort gods—for they [illegible] to the sea; they live lower than the fishes very lap of the floods, they are the leviathans sing through the Red Sea. They struggled with Spain's Pharaoh, and at length enforced to let them go. They are the little sand that prickled the Spanish whale's belly. If any man wonder at these contraries look into his own body for so many [illegible] mours; in his own brain, for so various fancies; in his own heart, for as many [illegible] and from all these he may learn—that

There is not in all the world such another as MAN."

Mackerel Fishery.—Our "oldest inhabitants" have never known the season when mackerel were so plenty about our shores as they have been for a week or two past. On Sunday last (in these times people fish on Sundays) at least one hundred and fifty barrels were taken just off the shore opposite the Eastern Point, by wherries and a few larger craft—and for size and [illegible] the samples that came under our observation were altogether superior to any ever before seen. One of these beauties was exhibited by a gentleman, which weighed upwards of *three pounds*, and the [illegible] upon him measured an inch in thickness. Beat this if you can, Cape Cod.

Gloucester Telegraph.

When General Jackson was at the head of the nation, he made the important discovery that government was "a simple matter;" and of course it would easily be managed by any person into whose hands it might fall. This was the natural inference from his language on this subject. The present administration have improved upon the news, and have been able to reduce our public concerns to a single point, viz., the establishment of the Sub-Treasury project—and according to the maxims of the party by which they are leaders, the Executive will and pleasure is the governing principle, when ascertained what that will is, they support and all most zealously and faithfully promote, endeavouring to carrry it into effect.

In almost all other countries, even those which are under the direction and control of despotic power, their affairs are more or less complicated, and a variety of interests and subjects, from time to time, require the attention of the law making power. These, in turn require and recieve particular attention and consideration. But in this republic, the origin and source of power is understood to be in the great body of the people. On periodical occasions the same people select and appoint men they approve as their legislative and executive agents, and who, according to the principle of the constitution, are intended to operate as checks upon each other.—All the theoretical complication of the system is now done away in practice, legislation is considered by the ruling spirits of the predominating party as a useless incumbrance in national proceedings, all wisdom, public spirit, and patriotism, *ex officio*, are concentrated in the Executive head, and all the rest is mere formal trash, good for nothing but to talk about, and make a show. The Executive energy alone is competent to fulfil the wants and wishes of the people.

How the Executive head of our government knows very well, that "money is power," and as he, like the rest of mankind, loves power, he is determined to realize it by a single stroke of policy, an through the medium of the Sub-Treasury, possess himself of that which all the world are striving for, and which it usually costs much time to attain.

Failing in endeavouring to accomplish his favorite object, nobody can deny that he has shown an extraordinary spirit of perseverance, a degree of hardihood, which nothing else is sufficient to check or overawe. During two successive sessions of Congress, with a majority of his friends in both houses, he has not yet been able to carry his great financial project into effect. Men, who when they were elected, were ranked as his partizans, and who have acted with them on many occasions, when they came to the Sub-Treasury, flinched. The spirit in many of the states in which his partizans had the control of the public councils, obviously became alarmed, and changed their course. In short, evidence that merely of the unpopularity, but of the serious and dangerous character of the scheme, has been constantly accumulating, and it is evident that a decided majority of the people of the Union are firmly opposed to the measure; and yet, the administration is resolutely bent on pushing it through, at perishing in the attempt. What are we to understand by all this? Are the people to be forced, by their agents in the government? Are they to be driven into the adoption of a measure which they not only disprove, but abhor? Is the government absolutely *the property* in fee simple of the *administration*, that the people have no *necessary contingent* right in it; and all they have to do is to pay taxes, and pamper Executive favorites? The elections may possibly throw some light on this subject, which will enable us to form more percise and more conclusive opinions.

Connecticut Courant.

THE INDIAN AND HIS DOG.

Extracted from "Letters from an American Planter on Cultivation."

In the county of Ulster, in the neighborhood of Pennsylvania, lived a man whose name was Le Fevre; he was the grandson of a Frenchman, who was obliged to fly his country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He might well have been called the *last* of mankind, for he possessed a plantation on the very verge of the valley toward the Blue mountains, a place of refuge for animals of the deer kind. This man, having a family of eleven children, (a thing by means uncommon in that country,) was greatly alarmed one morning at missing the youngest, who was about four years of age—he disappeared about ten o'clock. The distressed family sought after him in the river and in the fields, but to no purpose. Terrified to an extreme degree they united with their neighbours in quest of him. They entered the woods, which they beat over with the most scrupulous attention. A thousand times they called him by name, and were answered only by the echoes of the wilds. They then assembled themselves at the foot of the mountain of Chatagniers, (or chesnut trees,) without being able to gain the least intelligence of the child. After reposing themselves some minutes, they formed into different bands; and the night coming on, the parents in despair refused to return home, for their fright was constantly increased by the knowledge they had of the mountain cats, an animal so rapacious that the inhabitants cannot always defend themselves against their attack. Then they painted to their imagination the horrid idea of a wolf, or some other dreadful animal, devouring their darling child. "Derick, my poor little Derick! where art thou?" frequently exclaimed the mother, in language of the deepest distress, but all was of no avail!—As soon as daylight appeared they renewed their search, but as unsuccessfully as the preceding day. Fortunately an Indian, laden with furs, coming from an adjacent village, called at the house of Le Fevre, intending to repose himself there, as he usually did on his travelling through that part of the country. He was much surprised to find no one at home but an old negress, kept there by her infirmities. "Where is my brother?" said the Indian. "Alas," replied the negro woman, "he has lost his little Derick, and all the neighborhood are employed in looking after him in the woods." It was then three o'clock in the afternoon. "Sound the horn," said the Indian, "and try and call thy master home; I will find his child." The horn was sounded; and as soon as the father returned, the Indian asked him for the shoes and stockings that little Derick had worn last. He then ordered his dog, which he brought with him, to smell them; and then, taking the house for his centre, he described a circle of a quarter of a mile soon diameter; ordering his dog to smell the earth wherever he led him. The circle was not completed when the sagacious animal began to bark. This sound brought some feeble ray of hope to the disconsolate parents. The dog followed the scent, and barked again; the party pursued him with all their speed, but soon lost sight of him in the woods. Half an hour afterward they heard him again, and soon saw him return. The countenance of the poor dog was visibly altered; an air of joy seemed to animate him, and his gestures indicated that his search had not been in vain. "I am sure he has found the child," exclaimed the Indian,—but whether dead or alive, was at present the cruel state of suspense. The Indian then followed his dog, who led him to the foot of a large tree, where lay the child in an enfeebled state, nearly approaching death. He took it tenderly in his arms, and hastily carried it to the disconsolate parents.

Happily, the father and mother were in some measure prepared to receive their child. Their joy was so great, that it was more than a quarter of an hour before they could express their gratitude to the kind restorer of their child.—Words cannot express the affecting scene. After they had bathed the face of the child with their tears, they threw themselves on the neck of the Indian, whose heart in unison melted with theirs. Their gratitude then extended to the dog: they caressed him with inexpressible delight, as the animal which, by means of his sagacity, had found their infant off-spring; and conceiving that, like the rest of the group, he must now stand in need of refreshment, a plentiful repast was prepared for him, after which he and his master pursued their journey; and the company, mutually pleased at the happy event, returned to their respective habitations, highly delighted with the kind Indian and his wonderful dog.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Clay—Abolitionist—Mr. Van Buren.—The organ of the loco-locos in this state has been, for some time past, endeavoring to create the impression that Mr. Clay is an abolitionist. Who first caught at this subsurdity and set it afloat, is not now known; but amongst all honorable men it is regarded as a slander having as little foundation as the 'hints' and 'strong suspicions' which were put to print upon the same subject against Mr. Allen, and which were publicly recanted by the organ. That it is so, is proven by the indignation with which the charge is every where met, and by the testimony of all respectable men attached to the party. Indeed, those who have any regard for their reputation will not join in such a cry, as we have abundant evidence in the following paragraph. It is taken from the Bee, the leading Van Buren journal in Louisiana:

"Candor induces us to acknowledge that the introduction by Mr. Clay into the senate of the United States of the resolutions quoted in yesterday's True American, exonerates him from the charge of favoring abolition. The resolutions, it is true, do not deny the existence of the power in congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, but they nevertheless distinctly declare that the institution of slavery should not be abolished in that district. In our comments on the character and opinions of the Kentucky statesman, as in all other political questions, we are guided solely by the desire to arrive at the truth. We therefore cheerfully admit that Henry Clay can be no longer considered obnoxious to the charge of supporting emancipation."

TEXAN GOVERNMENT—*Order.*—Citizens of the United States or foreign countries, who have lost relatives in the service of Texas, in defence of her liberties and claim to be legal representatives of the deceased, are by law entitled to all annuities which would have accrued to them had they been living; and in all cases where non residents make supplications as heirs or representatives, it will be necessary that they identify themselves as such, before some competent authority or tribunal of the country in which they may reside, and that the same be certified to all whom it may concern; and that the chief magistrate of the state of the country will certify under the government seal as the case may be; and where a non-resident, having legal claims to the deceased soldier's property, may desire to appoint an attorney in fact for the transaction of business in this republic, it will be required of him, with a properly authenticated power of attorney to forward the highest evidence of identity, as the just heir to the property which he may claim. By order of the president.

Signed G. W. HOCKLEY.
Secretary of War.

City of Houston, June 6, 1838.

Surgical—not Animal—Magnetism.—A curious application of the power of the Magnet was made a few days ago, by Dr. Barrow, of Jersey City, who, by its aid alone, drew from the foot of a patient, a needle which had baffled search for a fortnight.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19, 1838.

We are not aware of having "dodged the question" relative to the political sentiments of Governor Dudley; on the contrary, thought we had given a full answer to the interrogatories of our *Prochien Amy* of the N. C. Standard; at least quite enough to satisfy him that Gov. Dudley is now, what he has always been, from the time he shouldered his musket and volunteered in the defence of his country, until the present time,—a thorough-going WHIG,—a Republican in the true signification of the word—opposed to Federalism, Abolitionism and Van Burenism, terms in our opinion synonimous. We are now asked by the Standard, "Why did we not say at once that Gov. Dudley would vote for neither Clay, Webster or Harrison?" We answer, because we could not and tell the truth, for we are satisfied if the Presidential contest is between Clay and Van Buren, Gov. Dudley *will vote* for the former. We are satisfied, too, that he decidedly reprobates the Sub-Treasury humbug, and is in favor of a National Bank, under proper limitations and restrictions,—unless public opinion hath belied him. But the Governor lives in a "stones' throw" of the Standard. Let him speak for himself.

The North Carolina Standard says: Gov. Dudley has long since determined to advocate principles which he thinks will best promote the interest of his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country." This *we knew* "long since," and wondered why opposition should have been arrayed against him. Will the Standard give us the reason?

The papers North and South of us teem with accounts of the late gale. We had considerable wind and some rain here, but not to do much damage.

We give in another column the Official Returns of the election of Governor, with the returns of the canvass of 1836. It will be seen that Gov. Dudley's majority this year is greatly increased.

Yesterday the marriage of the Sun and Moon was consummated. We noticed some crusty old bachelors, besides young men and maidens, old men and children, viewing the ceremony, "looking through a glass darkly."

Who are the Democrats?—The Van Buren press in this State seem to be labouring hard to attach the name of *Federalist* to those who oppose the administration of Mr. Van Buren. We have thought it advisable to aid them in their laudable endeavors in bringing to mind the sayings and doings of some of those *immaculate patriots* who passed their younger days in writing pasquinades on Mr. Jefferson's breeches, and had been in the habit of "thanking heaven that they had no Democratic blood in their veins,"—who denounced *Democracy* as a monster, wild as that which roams the Libian waters, and joys to drench his tusks in blood,"—who "hoped to God *every American soldier* who marched to Canada *would leave his bones there*," and "who would have thought it *no reproach* in the days that tried men's souls *to be a tory*;"—PATRIOTS, who are now considered *high priests* in the modern school of Democracy. We commence with Mr. Van Buren, the great "follower in the footsteps," who declared in the New York Convention "that an extension of the right of suffrage *to every white citizen* would render their elections *rather a curse* than a blessing."

William Grayson, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, in a letter to his party, acknowledges that he was a *Federalist* as regarded *old parties*, but is now a Van Buren Sub-Treasury Democrat.

Richard Rush, who was once a black cockade Federalist, in now a Democrat, *dyed in the wool*, and the right hand man of the President.

James Buchanan, *an ally of Great Britain* and a tory in 1815, delivered an Oration on the 4th of July of that year, from which the following is an extract:—

"The democratic administration next declared war against commerce. They were not satisfied with depriving it of the protection of a navy, but they acted as though they had determined upon its annihilation. * * * * *

"TIME WILL NOT ALLOW ME TO ENUMERATE ALL THE OTHER WILD AND WICKED PROJECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS.

"After they had, by refusing the bank of the U. States a continuation of their charter, embarrassed the financial concerns of the government, THEY RASHLY PLUNGED US INTO A WAR. *

"Glorious it has been, in the highest degree, to the American character; *but disgraceful in the extreme to the administration.*

"Thanks, then, to heaven, that we have obtained a peace, BAD AND DISGRACEFUL AS IT IS. * * * * * *

"We have not only obtained by the war any thing which we were taught to expect, but we have lost many valuable privileges. All the numerous rights and advantages guarantied to us by Jay's treaty, have been relinquished."

There is also Roger B. Taney, who was so democratic in 1815 that he denounced President Madison as "worthy only of a halter."

G. D. Wall, Senator from New Jersey; Hubbard, Senator from New Hampshire; Ingersoll, Attorney General; Prentice and Kemble, members of Congress from New York, and some others we made mention of in our last, and from whom we quote in our remarks above,—all *lights* in *ancient Federalism*, and forming a bright constellation in *modern Democracy*.

YANKEE SHREWDNESS.—*Coming in over the fifteen gallon law.*—We understand that previous to the Division Muster at Dedham, yesterday, a shrewd one hit upon the following novel expedient to evade the license law. He made application to the Selectman for a license to exhibit a *striped pig* during the parade day, which was granted. He accordingly procured a pig, and with a brush painted some stripes on his back, and yesterday morning he had a tent erected on the field, with due notice on the exterior, that a *striped pig* was to be seen within; price of admission *six and a quarter cents*. The rate being so low, numerous visitres were induced to call upon his swinish majesty, and every one on coming out, appeared highly gratified with the kind and courteous reception he met with from the keeper of the remarkable pig, for each comer was treated to a glass of brandy and water or gin, or whatever liquor he might prefer, *without any extra charge*. Some were so well pleased that they were induced to take a second look at the animal, and were as kindly and liberally treated as at their first visit. At the last accounts the exhibitor was driving a brisk business, and was likely to make a profitable day's job in *exhibiting his "striped pig."*—*Boston Gazette.*

Our returns for Governor are now complete. Gov. Dudley is re-elected by a majority of 17,041 votes over the Sub-Treasury "Democratic candidate! The project to "divorce the Government from the people," (on the support of which *alone* Mr. Mr. Branch grounded his claims) has met with little favor from the patriotic freemen of North Carolina. May all such wicked experiments meet a similar rebuke at their hands.—*Raleigh Register.*

OFFICIAL TABLE OF THE VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	1838.		1836.	
	Dudley.	Branch.	Dudley.	Spaight.
Anson,	908	161	1012	274
Ashe,	453	378	376	431
Bertie,	403	225	336	489
Beaufort,	768	217	755	236
Bladen,	276	359	324	345
Brunswick,	340	58	359	124
Buncombe,	772	396	1194	533
Burke,	1334	278	1257	516
Columbus,	190	142	210	185
Caswell,	248	870	116	1067
Camden,	347	88	425	49
Cumberland,	657	608	499	800
Carteret,	428	48	371	243
Currituck,	56	332	70	419
Chatham,	1026	250	932	627
Craven,	556	284	268	669
Cabarrus,	442	158	643	227
Chowan,	370	104	312	167
Davidson,	1412	70	1289	69
Duplin,	411	365	300	754
Edgecombe,	165	507	71	1191
Franklin,	254	460	308	564
Granville,	872	223	977	391
Greene,	350	61	171	275
Guilford,	1342	121	1145	475
Gates,	323	286	229	390
Halifax,	458	321	565	465
Haywood,	166	312	143	459
Hyde,	195	7	460	157
Iredell,	1324	186	1284	226
Johnston,	715	142	364	672
Jones,	213	39	228	121
Lenoir,	213	262	192	385
Lincoln,	634	1540	695	1674
Macon,	44	627	275	450
Martin,	282	69	251	519
Mecklenburg,	781	979	869	1095
Moore,	555	281	342	545
Montgomery,	949	46	1048	93
Nash,	186	412	102	679
New Hanover,	235	587	224	730
Northampton,	439	240	604	239
Orange,	1480	1308	1237	1132
Onslow,	422	180	252	518
Pasquotank,	535	211	491	259
Pitt,	637	275	482	510
Perquimons,	382	33	479	49
Person,	328	369	230	498
Robeson,	453	443	409	508
Rowan,	2008	30	1642	117
Randolph,	1148	59	1000	112
Rockingham,	540	509	300	846
Rutherford,	1317	445	1478	588
Richmond,	504	37	617	60
Stokes,	964	765	828	802
Surry,	1205	189	883	1035
Sampson,	445	510	419	666
Wake,	937	920	864	891
Warren,	106	651	92	673
Wayne,	383	342	180	716
Washington,	322	46	377	34
Wilkes,	1223	55	1126	158
Yancy,	161	464	105	542
	38,196	21,155	33,854	29,950

State of North Carolina.—The following is a statement of her Treasures, invested for wise purposes, and constituting a talent which must be committed to the stewardship of future Legislators. May they be "profitable servants" of the people!

1. The State owns in the Bank of the State, Stock	$500,000
2. The State owns in the Bank of Cape Fear, Stock	532,000
3. Do. do. Stock in Wilmington Railroad Company,	600,000
4 The State owns in money loaned to Individuals, about	211,000
5. The State owns in Cape Fear Navigation Stock, (value)	32,500
6. The State owns in Roanoke Navigation Stock, (value)	25,000
7. The State owns in Buncombe Turnpike Co. Stock, (value)	5,000
8. The State owns bonds of individuals, given for the purchase of Cherokee lands, amounting to at least	50,000

An aggregate of nearly Two Millions of Dollars!! *And free of Debt!!*

Elizabeth City Phœnix.

NATURALIZATION.

FOURTH SECTION OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS, PASSED APRIL 14th, 1802.

And be it further enacted, That the children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the U. States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject by the Government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the said States, under the laws therof, being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of their parents being so naturalized or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits of the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States:

Provided, That the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the United States; *Provided, also*, that no person heretofore proscribed by any State, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain during the late war, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, without the consent of the Legislature of the State in which such person was proscribed.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Approved 14th April, 1802.

Internal Improvement Convention.—This Convention is to meet in this City in December; but as yet we see no preparations making to give it that impetus which is necessary to success. Surely, our people will not permit this opportunity to pass unimproved. Shall the Convention be well attended, or must we behold *this* attempt to better the condition of the State, failing, on account of the apathy of our citizens? No season can be better fitted for the appointment of Delegates, than at the approaching sessions of the Superior Courts. The people will then have an opportunity of conferring together in their several counties, and selecting their representatives. Let it be remembered that the Convention is not intended to be *sectional* in it its character, nor is it called to accomplish a sectional object. It is an effort to collect the talent, the patriotism, and the energies of the *whole State*, to reconcile conflicting interests, and to settle on some permanent and judicious undertaking to give North Carolina that rank for which nature has fitted her. This we understand to be the intent of the general meeting which recommended it, and as such we bid it a hearty "God speed."

To be useful, this meeting must be general; it should embrace the entire State. Cannot every county, then, send Delegates to accomplish a work in which they are all interested? We are aware of the dangerous influence of sectional feeling. But we hope on this occasion to see our people disregarding local considerations, and acting together as CAROLINIANS, actuated by one impulse, animated by a patriotic devotion to their native State. Local objects can be attained hereafter; let every energy be now employed to advance the general interests of the State, to develope and disburden her resources, and facilitate commercial advantages. It is beyond dispute, that the Convention can be well represented, if the People will turn their attention to the subject; and it is equally certain, that it can devise and carry out a plan which will redound to the prosperity and happiness of the State, if *union* and *concert* are engaged in its support.

Leading men of Carolina, you have here a field for your energies—a COMMON CAUSE, which needs the exertions, the support, and the joint efforts of every patriotic son of our State. *Your* united exertions can carry through any scheme, however difficult or discouraging, to revive prosperity, and encourage domestic enterprise. Go among your neighbors, tell them the true cause of the backward condition of their State, and urge an united, a vigorous and concerted effort to release her from her difficulties. By this course you can accomplish more for your State, and more for the character and prosperity of the country, than by months and years spent in political wrangling.—*Raleigh Register.*

At a meeting of Naval Officers held at Pensacola—but which Com. Dallas declined attending—the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, several scurrilous articles have appeared in the columns of the Globe, tending to affect the character and dignity of the Navy.

Be it Resolved, That such articles, from whatever source they have emanated, are utterly false and without foundation.

Resolved, That we have read with mingled feelings of indignation and regret the above mentioned articles, and further, that we have seen with pleasure their entire refutation by various editors throughout the Union.

In behalf of ourselves and our brother officers generally, we tender our most grateful acknowledgments to such presses as have espoused our cause.

William K. Bond.—This gentleman has again been formally nominated for Congress, by the Whigs of every county in the Seventh Congressional District, with an unanimity and enthusiasm which is seldom attendant upon such a procedure. His public acts have thus been ratified by a large portion of his constituency, and we count on his election as a circumstance which can in no wise be prevented, if the members of the party to which we are attached, evince their usual energy on the day of trial. By placing his name again before the people, his friends have but seconded the wishes of the Whigs of the whole country; for, if we may be allowed to judge from the voice of the Whig press from every quarter his re-nomination was looked for as a matter of course by all who have borne witness of his public career. The bold stand which he has held against the abuses of power, and the effective manner in which he has shown up the glaring malpractices of a corrupt and profligate Administration—while they have aroused the enmity of the office-holders, have, in the same ratio, enlisted the sympathies of the Whigs throughout the country. And it is above all satisfactory to know, that the concerns of his immediate constituents have ever been his especial care; for, whether their interests or their characters were attacked, he has always defended them as a faithful steward. As a representative of the political character of this District, and as an unit in the *invincible phalanx* which has borne up in Congress against the encroachments of the Executive, his claims upon the undivided suffrages of the Whigs of this District, are second to those of no other man. The decision of his constituents on the question of his re-election, can be no other than in his favor, if devotion to their cause and that of the country be allowed to constitute any ground for continuance of trust.

Sciota Gazette.

A plain practical friend of ours from the country observed yesterday—"Really this *splicing* of the nullifiers and democrats is a queer sort of concern! It looks strange to me.—The invitation of the democrats reminds me of a log-rolling one of my neighbors had. He asked all hands of his own party to roll, but they could not *quite* move some of the *big* logs. There were two men in the neighborhood, an old man named Jones and his son, who were strong and willing souls; but the neighbor who was log-rolling had cursed and abused them for the ——dat rascals in the world," and he felt some little delicacy in sending for them. However he did send, and remarked to the company that old Mr. Jones and his sons were mean, trifling rascals, but as he wanted their *help* he would send for them, and when the work was done, they should have none of the dinner or *whiskey*, and moreover he would give them a *drubbing* for their trouble!"—*Southern Sun.*

By this Morning's Mail.

Maine Election.—62 towns yet to be heard from, which will probably swell Fairfield's (Loco Foco) majority for Governor. No change thus far in the Congressional delegation. The Whigs have 2, Loco Focos 6, and 2 doubtful districts yet to be heard from.

Vermont.—There is no election in the Northern Congressional District, notwithstanding Loco Focoism and Canadianism this side the border. John Smith falls short of an election 15 votes. Jennison, Whig, elected Governor. Everett, Hall and Slade, Whigs, elected to Congress, and one Loco Foco. No election in the other district, in which two Whigs and one Loco Foco were run.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 19.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	38 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13 a 14	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2⅝ a $2⅝
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	17	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8	Wheat, new	$1 a 1 12½
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Notice.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of,) on the 4th day of October next, all the LAND attached to New Garden, except the old Patent Land. The above Land is located on the South side of Big Rockfish and old Stage Road. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, &c., and well timbered, which Timber can conveniently be carried to Market down the above stream. The aforesaid Land will be offered in separate tracts so as to suit purchasers. The separate tracts (containing from 1200 to 300 acres) join Messrs. A. Currie, J. B. Shaw, N. McDuffie, D. Johnson, James McFadyen, Maj Brown, Col. McMillan, N. McCormick, N. and P. Livingston, and John McMillan.

Also, Cattle, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, five Oxen, and Timber Wheels.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

JOHN C. McINTYRE.

New Garden, Sept. 15, 1838. 11-2w

FOR RENT.

THAT large Brick Tenement occupied as a residence by the late John M. Dobbin.

Apply to J. C. DOBBIN.

September 17, 1838. 11-3w

S. W. TILLINGHAST,

HAVING returned from his temporary residence on Green Street to the old Stand of Thos. Sandford & Co., on Hay Street, opposite the Hotel, renews the offer of his services in the

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

He has now on hand for sale—

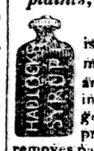
430 sacks Liverpool Ground SALT,
1000 bushels Alum do,
30 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 do. old St. Domingo do,
3 hhds. SUGAR,
1 hhd New Orleans RUM,
10 barrels Tanners' OIL,
4 baskets Champagne WINE.

September 18 1838 11tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr. James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER.

[11 3w]

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Firm of Selph & Pyle are requested to call and settle their Notes and Accounts forthwith. The Subscriber, intending to close the Business immediately, offers for sale at cost and charges the remaining stock on hand, consisting of Gold and Silver Lever and other Watches, fine Jewelry, Plated Ware, &c., with various other Fancy Articles. Persons having Watches and other articles left for repair, are requested to call for them, as I intend going to the West as soon as the Business can be closed.

BENJ'N PYLE.

September 18 1838 11 3w

Notes Lost.

IN Fayetteville, during the last Court week, the Subscriber lost a number of NOTES, among which may be enumerated the following: One Note on W. Jarman for $100; three Notes on Arch'd McLean, one for $70, another for $60, and another for $30; one Note on Duncan McLean for $20; one on J. W. Holder for $8 75; also four or five other Notes endorsed to me by Neal Clark, to-wit: One Note on John Ray for $12 70; one on Sarah McDougald for $8 30; one on John Butler for $10 25, and a small Note on Sandy Stewart, (amount not recollected.)

If not lost in Fayetteville, they were lost on the road between said place and my residence.

All persons are cautioned against paying said Notes to any one but myself; and a liberal reward will be given to the finder on his returning them to me. DAVID WALKER.

Cumberland County, Sept 15, 1838 11-2wp

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

David Walker this day personally appeared before me, and made oath that the above affidavit is just and true. DAVID WALKER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 13th September, 1838.

G. DEMING, *J. P.* (Seal)

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Bladen County, on the 9th inst., a Mulatto GIRL who calls herself Maria Hooper, and says that she belongs to Miss Margaret De Berniere, of Pittsborough, N. C. Said Girl is about 4 feet 9 inches high, stout built, and about 25 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. W. MELVIN, Sheriff.

September 13, 1838. 11-3w

Jewett's Chemical Remedies,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scald-head, Fever sores, White Swellings, Head-ache of all kinds, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Liver Complaints, loss of appetite, local pains of all kinds, Tetters, Ringworms, Corns on the feet, Burns, Ulcers of all kinds. Sore Eyes, and almost all kinds of nervous complaints,—consisting of the following preparations to-wit: Cerates, Liniments, Lotions and Pile Salve.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine has been recently received, and is for sale at the Book Store, where numerous Certificates of their astonishing cures may be examined.

August 27, 1838. 7tf

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Notice.

BEING desirous to move to the West, I shall offer at Public Sale on Friday the 28th inst., (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,) 600 acres of LAND, including the Plantation on which I live, situate 19 miles South East of Fayetteville, and 3 miles West of Cape Fear River. The said Land is well timbered, and offers very fair inducements to any person who may have work-hands to embark in the Lumber or Timber business, which no doubt would prove a facility for making money Of said Land there is about 50 acres in a good state of cultivation, and is as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, &c. as any Piney land in this section of country. A further description I deem unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase can call and view the premises for themselves. At the same time I will offer for sale all my Stock of every kind, &c. &c.

Terms at Sale.

ARCH'D McDONALD

Bladen County, Sept 1, 1838 9 3wpd

For Sale,

A VERY superior up-country made four horse Road WAGON, new and warranted of good workmanship and materials It can be seen in the lot in the rear of C J Orrell's Store, Hay Street. Orders will be received by the Subscriber for Waggons, and furnished at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.

September 3, 1838. 9-4wteow1m

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman to any profit to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer living without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year — A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested

H. C. JONES,

Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1838. 6tf

The Fourth Term

OF Mrs. Green's Female Institution at Cheraw will commence on the first day of October, 1838.

Every branch of Literature will be taught, which comprises a complete English Education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Music on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy Drawing and Painting, including Maps of every division of the Globe, Needle work, including every variety of Crooel Flowers and Mats, flourishing of Lace and Muslin, embroidering of Silk for Aprons, Work-bags, Pin cushions, Needle and Thread Cases, and Pocket Books of various kinds. Wax Work of every variety; the making of Fire Screens and Card Racks will also be taught.

Instruments for the use of Scholars, Books, Materials for Painting and Needle Work will be furnished as low as possible.

A select number of Boarders can be accommodated.

Cheraw, (S. C.) August 10, 1838. 6tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

A CARD.

MR THOS SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next

RAIL ROAD IRON,

For sale at the Depository, Charleston.

2000 TONS *RAIL ROAD IRON*, half inch thick by two and a half inches wide. If not sold before the 1st Monday in October next, will then be offered at Auction Apply at the Office of the S. C. C. & R R. Co., State street, Charleston.

Charleston, July 27, 1838 5 t10.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property o each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, 2 *March*, 1838 5 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, *WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M D*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91 1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

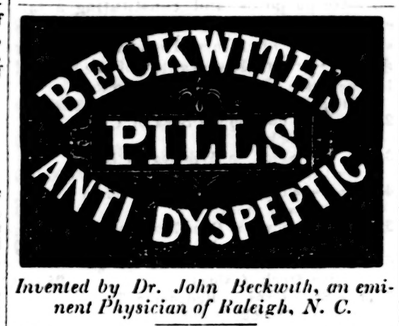
Commission and Forwarding Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr Belden's interest in the concern of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, will continue the Business on his own account. He offers for sale—

25 HHDS. of MOLASSES,
33 do. SUGAR,
60 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
750 sacks of Liverpool Salt,
35 bbls. of Back country Whiskey,
20 do. N. E Rum

E. W. WILLKINGS.

July 17, 1838. 2 2m



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE.
For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS, *Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,*

Ever offered in this market

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

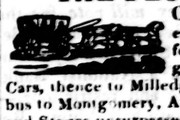
NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89-f

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga

GEO W. DENT,

[90] *Agent for the Company.*

Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Victims of Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Mother in her family, 7th and last vol of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c; Lovell's U. States Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

July 31, 1838.

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C J. ORRELL.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used — Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, with out receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do every thing I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir —I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va, Nov. 8 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Timber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Vann & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Fayetteville.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown Lime, 50 kegs fine and common WHITE, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home; Never Despair; American Almanac; Beauties of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Works, complete; Junkins on the Atonement; kins on the Romish Church; The Convert; Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Burr, complete. Together with a variety of Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells, ders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size, to which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN MUSKE.

January 3, 1838. 74tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at this place. Having been engaged in the same for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G PARKER.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and manumitted on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She states her years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE Jailer

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expired on the 1st day, by its own limitation. E W Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS,
R. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Hunter's Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Winfield; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Paine's History;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Blessington, and others; Love, by Lady Burr, Sketches Paris, by an American; the River and its Uses by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, by Remarkable Escapes of a Predecessor; Rogers Uncle Horace, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Memoirs Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale the French Regency.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

June 19, 1838.

Missouri Harmony,

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Ollendorff's Free and Easy Song Book; American Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Hieroglyphical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi and Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature; Yorick's Con; American Speaker; Josephus; Young's Night folio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office.